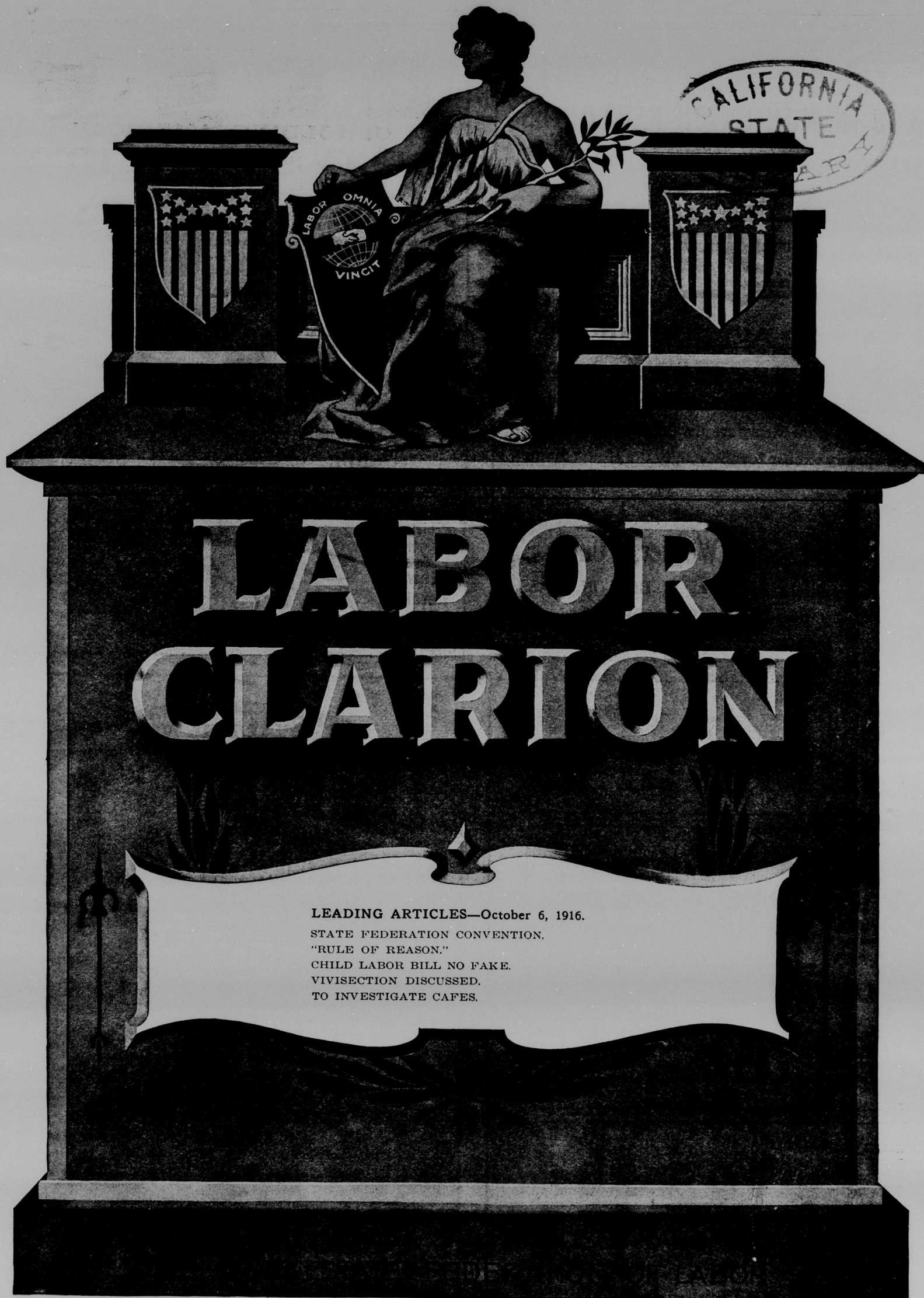


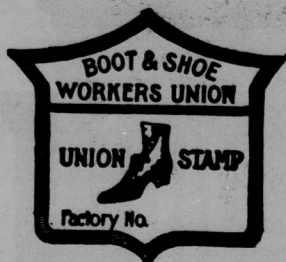
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## -:- State Federation Convention -:-

With close to 500 delegates from every part of the State in attendance, the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor opened in Eureka on Monday morning last with Daniel P. Haggerty of San Francisco, president of the Federation, presiding.

Preceding the opening session there was a street parade of the delegates and their friends through the downtown district.

The convention was called to order by John P. Ryan, chairman of the convention committee. Invocation was offered by the Rev. P. Bordup of Eureka. Mayor E. Falk welcomed the delegates in behalf of the citizens of Eureka.

That the organized labor movement of California has thrived and prospered in the face of strong opposition during the past year was shown by the reports of President Haggerty and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. These reports show that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year by more than 3000, a goodly percentage of this increase being reported from the unions of the San Francisco district.

In Los Angeles, where the opposition of organized labor has always been strong, the unions of that city have gained a material increase in membership during the past year, and a score of new unions have been organized in that city during the past twelve months, according to the report of General Organizer Joshua B. Dale.

Both President Haggerty and Secretary Scharrenberg paid high tribute to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco and Archbishop Hanna for the valuable services they have rendered the organized labor movement of San Francisco, particularly since the Chamber of Commerce entered upon its fight to establish the so-called open-shop in San Francisco.

In the reports of officers were incorporated the addresses delivered by Mayor Rolph and Archbishop Hanna at the Labor Day celebration in San Francisco last month.

President Haggerty included in his report the address on the open-shop delivered by Secretary Paul Scharrenberg recently before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco:

In his report to the convention, Secretary Scharrenberg had much to say of the self-constituted and self-styled "law and order committee" of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and its efforts to establish the so-called open-shop in San Francisco. He explained that the so-called open-shop was closed to union men and open only to those willing to work long hours for low wages. He cited the United Railroads of San Francisco, which refuses to employ union men and will discharge any employee who affiliates with a labor organization, the employees of which work long hours for low wages, as a fair example of the so-called open-shop. Here are Scharrenberg's definitions of the union and non-union shop:

"The union shop is a shop where the wages, the hours of labor and the general conditions of employment are fixed by a joint agreement between the employer and the trade union.

"The non-union shop, or, as some call it, the open-shop, is one where the wages, the hours of labor and the general conditions of employment are fixed by the employer without co-operation with any trade union."

Secretary Scharrenberg cited as an example of the union or so-called closed shop the barrel factory owned and operated in San Francisco by Frederick J. Koster, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who has a so-called closed-shop agreement with the Coopers' Union and employs only union men at union wages and under union conditions.

That the organized labor movement of California work for the passage of the proposed \$15,000,000 bond issue for the ex-

tension and improvement of the State Highway, is the recommendation of the executive council.

Other measures which will appear on the November ballot and which received the endorsement of the executive council are:

The single tax amendment, the direct primary amendment and the amendment to the highway act so that counties will bear part of interest on road bonds.

The executive council recommended that the convention go on record against prohibition amendments Nos. 1 and 2 and the measure making legislators ineligible to other office.

Among the measures which the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will endeavor to get through the next session of the State Legislature are:

An anti-injunction law similar to the Clayton Anti-Injunction act passed by Congress; the enacting of a law which will abolish all employment agencies operated for profit, and several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation act.

"There is no easy way toward the millennium," says Scharrenberg, in concluding his report. "Freedom and rights come as a result of organization and struggle. They can only be maintained through organization, eternal vigilance, and, above all else, the proper kind of preparedness. Every wage earner in California should be prepared, not for war, to shoot some other worker, but for intelligent co-operation with his fellow workers to obtain higher wages, a shorter workday and better conditions for himself and those dependent upon him.

"The State Federation of Labor is not only willing to assist, but stands ready to carry on a continuous agitation for the true preparedness of the workers, to obliterate the many wrongs perpetrated upon the men and women who toil and to secure for ourselves a just share of all the good that we produce. The preparedness slogan of the organized workers should be 'education, organization and federation.' This is the only war cry that will win the workers' battles. It is the only kind of preparedness propaganda from which the workers may expect substantial and worth-while returns."

Scharrenberg urgently advocated high dues and low initiation fees for all unions affiliated with the Federation.

Bunji Suzuki, representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, was seated in the convention as a fraternal delegate, and delivered an address on Tuesday, in which he said, in part:

"Labor bears a distinct relation to the peace movement. Labor should always be a defender of peace, for war never brings happiness to the laboring classes, although it may bring riches to the steel manufacturers. Labor is not for destruction, but for construction, and I cannot but feel the deepest regret at the inefficiency of the labor movement in Europe to prevent the great catastrophe now in progress.

"I consider the labor movement one of the greatest in the world and one that is not confined to any particular nation or country. Labor knows no differences, simply from difference in religion, race or color of skin," declared Suzuki, and his remark was greeted by applause. Suzuki said that during eight months of last year over 6000 miles were traveled by him in an effort to organize the laborers of Japan. He held 100 meetings, explained the progress of organized labor in the United States and urged the laboring classes of Japan to organize on similar lines.

"And then thousands of hearts were kindled with a new hope, membership grew, and today instead of 7000 members, as was the case six months ago, the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan has a membership of 25,000," he said. "Springtime has



arrived in the labor movement of Japan and the ice is melting on the frozen lake of stagnation, which has prevailed for centuries."

President Haggerty then announced the following appointments: Assistant secretary, F. F. Bebergall, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; sergeant-at-arms, Jacob Beckel, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Peter Fitzgerald, Press Assistants No. 33, San Francisco.

#### Committees.

Credentials—James Redenbaugh, San Joaquin County Labor Council, Stockton; Geo. Keeling, Typographical No. 207, Eureka; A. E. Brown, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.

Constitution—I. N. Hylen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; R. L. Mann, Central Labor Council, Jackson; A. B. Hassel, Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles; Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; P. W. Gillette, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 147, Los Angeles; M. S. Maxwell, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco; F. H. Stewart, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; John P. Ryan, Labor Council, Eureka; Thos. G. Riley, Office Employees No. 13,188, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose; Michael Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Chas. A. Newman, Musicians No. 263, Bakersfield; Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Frank Donnigan, United Laborers No. 1, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Daniel Murphy, Labor Council, San Francisco; Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Coral F. Roberts, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; H. Giannini, Beer Drivers No. 227, San Francisco.

Law and Legislation—Witten W. Harris, Typographical No. 239, Bakersfield; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen No. 7, San Francisco; N. M. Palmer, Labor Council, Eureka; R. W. Burton, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; T. J. Vitaich, Teamsters No. 22, Stockton.

Grievances—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento; L. Lebowsky, Carmen No. 192, Oakland; Charles Hawley, Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; A. E. Zwank, Labor Council, Marysville; James Giambruno, Miners No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Labels and Boycotts—Edith Suter, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Wm C. Eddy, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. G. Desepete, Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 1156, San Francisco; E. L. Branch, Bartenders No. 768, San Diego.

Thanks—F. C. Marsh, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; G. S. Callen, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; Geo. Boswell, Labor Council, Fresno; D. J. Murray, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco; D. F. Foley, Marin County Labor Council, San Rafael.

The appointments, as read, were approved by the convention.

#### STRIKE IN SEATTLE CONTINUES.

All negotiations looking to the return to work of the striking longshoremen pending arbitration of a wage agreement were called off Tuesday night by the Water Front Employers' Union of Seattle, representing a majority of the dock owners on Puget Sound.

Announcement of this action was made by Captain J. S. Gibson, president of the employers' union. Captain Gibson said the employers would apply to the sheriff tomorrow for the appointment of 1000 deputy sheriffs to patrol the water front.

#### LIBERTY LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The second general convention of the Trades Union Liberty League of California convened in Eureka and transacted its business on October 1st, the day preceding the opening of the seventeenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Credentials were received from 100 of the affiliated unions. Most of the delegates were also delegates to the convention of the State Federation.

The officers and organizers of the League presented their reports showing in detail the progress of the organization during the preceding eight months of its existence. The president's report, which contains a summary of all the activities of the League, stated that over 200 labor organizations are directly affiliated, of which about 75 are paying the assessments levied for the anti-prohibition campaign. Seventeen branch leagues are in operation in the principal cities of the State, and a large number of additional unions are affiliated with these branches.

The convention was addressed by Paul Scharrenberg, the secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and also by Harry Ryan, the general organizer of the League.

The principal work of the convention was to amend the Constitution and provide for a permanent organization to be maintained regardless of the outcome of the impending election. In the future it is planned that the League will take charge of local option fights as well as state-wide campaigns of the kind. In years when state-wide fights are in progress, members directly engaged in the liquor industry will be assessed \$4 per year, while those indirectly engaged will pay an assessment of 25 cents per year. At other times those indirectly engaged will be assessed 10 cents per year, while those directly employed will pay assessments to be fixed according to necessity.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John A. O'Connell; vice-presidents from the various cities, Dan P. Regan, San Francisco; E. H. Hart, Oakland; James Redenbaugh, Stockton; William C. Eddy, Sacramento; A. B. Hassell, Los Angeles; John Hardcastle, Fresno; Morris Galvin, Marysville; J. Beckel, San Diego; Frank Ames, San Pedro; William Ziegler, Eureka; Daniel Foley, San Rafael; M. F. Moloney, for Vallejo, Benicia, Richmond and Martinez; Charles Arrigoni, Santa Rosa; E. H. Lincoln, San Jose; Morris L. Hoff, Bakersfield; secretary-treasurer, Emil Muri.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious and plans laid for a permanent organization, the influence of which will be felt in every dry election, and will also contribute to the general advancement of the organized labor movement of the State.

The finances are in excellent condition and a whirlwind campaign will be conducted in every section of the State from now on up to the date of the election.

#### MILK DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

Having presented demands for increased wages and receiving no definite reply, half of the milk drivers of New York City and adjacent boroughs are on strike, involving already nearly 6,000, half of the number employed in delivering milk. Unless a settlement is reached the number will probably be doubled in the next few days. The men demand \$19 a week for beginners, \$20 for the second year, and \$21 for the third year, in addition to a commission of 2 per cent, payable weekly, on all collections. This is an average increase of \$3 per week in wages. Formerly the work of collecting has been done without additional compensation.

#### AN INCREASE FOR THE MOVIES.

At Denver, Col., the Moving Picture Operators' Union has reached an agreement with all the principal theatre managements of the city for a new wage schedule which became effective last week. It carries an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent, according to the class of work.

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**"RULE OF REASON."**

By Grant Hamilton.

In the speeches of Candidate Hughes he has emphatically declared himself as committed to the rule of reason where labor questions are involved. In approaching this declaration he severely criticised President Wilson for the position taken in behalf of the eight-hour day on the transportation lines of the country, and asserted that "there was a great necessity for a reign of reason in this country." Pursuing his theme he said: "Labor least of all can afford to surrender the rules of reason."

After delivering these expressions he lauded himself "as a friend of labor," and concluded: "I desire to say that the most vital interest that labor has in this country is in the settlement of controversies according to reason."

The record of Justice of the Supreme Court Hughes flatly and unequivocally contradicts the statements of Candidate Hughes.

When the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Standard Oil case, involving the judicial interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the "rule of reason" was read into the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Standard Oil Company judicially escaped the penalties provided for violations of that law. Corporation and vested interests were shielded from harm by the judicial interpretation, or rather judicial amendment to the anti-trust law.

In 1914 the United States Supreme Court delivered its final decision in the Danbury Hatters case, and Candidate Hughes was then Justice Hughes and participated and concurred in the decision rendered. Justice Hughes did not then apply his "rule of reason" to labor, as had formerly been applied by the same court when the Standard Oil Company was involved, and offer a dissenting opinion based on the former action of the court.

On the contrary, Justice Hughes refused in the Danbury Hatters case to apply the "rule of reason," and concurred in the decision which stripped the wage earning hatters to the number of over one hundred, of their homes and their savings, the accumulations of their entire lives, and left them penniless and in want, simply because these men were organized and had exercised their natural and normal rights to maintain a decent standard of living, and in doing so were engaged in an industrial dispute with the D. E. Loewe company.

Neither can Candidate Hughes escape responsibility by the assertion that he did not write the decision, for Justice Harlan, some years ago, stated during the course of an address:

"Thus, you will observe, not only is the utmost care taken to make the opinion express the views of the court, but the final judgment rests, in every case decided, upon the examination by each member of the court of the record and briefs. Let me say that, during my entire service in the Supreme Court, I have not known a single instance in which the court has determined a case merely upon the report of one or more justices as to what was contained in the record and as to what questions were properly presented by it."

Therefore, Candidate Hughes cannot evade full responsibility for his attitude as expressed in the Danbury Hatters decision.

**MOTHERS THANK WILSON.**

A delegation of New York East Side mothers and their children joined social workers in a journey to the summer residence of President Wilson, Shadow Lawn, to thank him for the passage of social legislation during the session of the last Congress. The delegation of mothers went with the express purpose of thanking him personally for the passage of the child labor law and to emphasize the importance of that law.

**APPOINTED JUDGES.**

We are going to have appointed judges.

The old elective plan has been weighed and found wanting by Chamber of Commerce and law and order committees, and must be discarded.

As Mr. Koster explained in his labored essay, law and justice are things beyond the common people. And when he said with fine humility to his little costers, "You certainly can establish here a wholesome, law-abiding attitude on the part of the people," he was speaking from the heights of a morality which occasionally stoops to interfere in matters pertaining to common people and for their benefit.

Now, of course, Mr. Koster knows that laws are extraneous things unconnected with the social spirit, and, having their development in the yearnings of the commercial supermen rather than in the protective instinct of the individual, therefore that interpretation should devolve upon either the superman or the superman's nominee.

Social consciousness, not having evolved law, is incapable of interpreting it, and incapable also of selecting men to interpret it, and therefore the common herd must bow to the superior judgment of the capitalist and the would-be capitalist in selecting what is good for them.

If a judge is elected, say our savants, he is subject to the influences of the underworld, and to them the underworld is capable of being interpreted as those who believe in clean labor, fair wages and clean living.

If he is appointed there are opportunities for political pull, and the men who confer with the clergy and ask them to support houses of immorality and sweat shops will be free to exercise the same gracious restraint in manipulating the appointment of a judge as in sending an ignorant and insulting message to Washington about the eight-hour law.

As to the question of judges, gentlemen who argue for appointment are far too modest; they should insist that any citizen having less than twenty thousand dollars should be disfranchised as not having "a wholesome, law-abiding attitude," and that any one having over that amount, should have the right to override any statute that he may find inconvenient for his personal advancement.—"The Leader."

**CHILD LABOR BILL NO FAKE.**

The National Child Labor Committee has issued recently a protest against current statements to the effect that the recently passed Federal Child Labor law is a "fraud" and a "joker." "We hope no one will be misled by these rumors," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "The bill was carefully drawn and thoroughly considered. It was not jammed through Congress but has been pending three years. It is significant that both Democrats and Republicans were well represented on the Senate Committee that passed on the final form of the bill, that both Democrats and Republicans stood solidly for it in this form, and that when the roll call was taken only two Republicans—Oliver and Penrose—and ten Democrats—all Southerners—voted against it. If the law is a gold brick, both parties made the brick, and the attempt to use it as campaign material is absurd. The law is as air-tight as a law can be. The thirty-day clause which has been attacked as a 'joker' does not relate to shipment in interstate commerce but to removal from the factory, and was intended, chiefly, to prevent evasion of the law by the storage of child-made goods in a warehouse. It was necessary furthermore, because without it a manufacturer who once employed child labor would find his goods debarred forever from interstate commerce, even though his child employees were discharged. It has been suggested that some thrifty manufacturer may try to run the government blockade with shipments of goods in thirty-day lots, hiring and firing his children so as to evade the law, but we believe that such a manufacturer would be an abnormally determined employer of children—for employers have been telling us for many years that they do not want to employ children but are forced to do so by competition with other child employers—and would soon call himself to the attention of a public that has already clearly signified its objection to the existence of child labor. The Federal child labor law was framed by the best constitutional lawyers in the country and it was passed by a Congress that had given it close attention."

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**VIVISECTION DISCUSSED.**

San Francisco, Cal., October 2, 1916.

Editor "Labor Clarion."

Dear Sir: In a recent issue of the "Labor Clarion" (September 1, 1916), our attention was attracted to an article entitled "Advances in Medicine." The introductory paragraph read:

"That the colleges of medicine in California would have had to close their doors, and that experimental work to solve the problems of medicine and of the prevention of disease would have had to be abandoned, had not the Governor vetoed the Anti-Vivisection bill put through the last session of the Legislature, was declared by Dr. George E. Ebricht, president of the California State Board of Health, in an address delivered at the University of California today (Tuesday, August 1st), at a meeting held under the auspices of the recently-established California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research, founded to disseminate accurate information as to the methods and benefits of experimentation on animals and to stimulate and guard scientific research for the prevention of suffering and disease among human beings and animals."

The aforesaid statement is certainly "news" to the framers of the bill which was known as the "Open Door Bill" No. 102, and was passed by the last Legislature, with an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 30 to 1 in the Senate, and 47 to 3 in the Assembly. In spite of this almost unanimous vote the Governor vetoed the bill. It has been said that no bill, since the Anti-Alien bill was proposed has caused such an agitation in the Legislature.

The bill simply asked that properly authorized persons (humane officers) be permitted to enter, at all times, the laboratories or places where animal experimentation or vivisection is practiced. The bill reads as follows:

"The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

"Section 1. All humane officers in this State are hereby authorized and empowered to enter any and all places at any and all times where scientific experiments are practiced or performed upon living animals for the purpose of investigating the conduct of such experiments and securing evidence of any violation of law therein or thereat committed.

"Sec. 2. No person shall perform or permit the performance of any scientific or other experiment which involves any cutting or laceration of the flesh or tissue of any living animal in or for class instruction in any public, elementary or secondary school in this State or in any private school of corresponding grade.

"Sec. 3. The words 'humane officer' as used in this act shall be construed as referring to the officers recognized by section six hundred seven f of the Civil Code.

"Sec. 4. Any person violating any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The laboratories under the present law are protected so NO ONE can enter these places without permission from the head of the department. Their doors are tightly closed so no investigations of the mode of procedure can be examined, in spite of the fact that there are continual complaints of atrocious cruelties practiced. The vivisectioners have used every precaution to prevent any knowledge of the methods of vivisection from coming before the general public, except through the assertions of the experimenters themselves. "Silence and concealment so far as the outer world is concerned—these are the strange ideals of modern vivisection."

Why the need of this great secrecy? The answer is self-evident. There is something awful to hide which the experimenters fear the public to know of.

The statement, according to the above extract in your paper, "that the colleges of medicine in California would have had to close their

doors," etc., "had not the Governor vetoed the Anti-Vivisection bill" proclaims the opponents of the bill self-condemned. The Open Door bill did not ask for the abolition of vivisection in medical schools, but only asked that their laboratories or places where animal experimentation of vivisection is practiced be open for inspection to properly authorized persons. The experimenters, evidently feel, according to the preceding quotation, that if permission were given properly authorized persons (not persons of the experimenters' own choice) and if publicity of the atrocious cruelties witnessed by the parties were given out, that the people of California would demand those institutions to "close their doors," if, as is intimated, their existence depended on the cruel practice which is now perpetrated under the name of Medical Research.

Who represented the opponents of the bill? Medical men employed by the State, county and city, who live off the bounty of the community and who deem it their duty to keep the public in a constant state of scare so the people will feel these medicos are doing something wonderful to recompense the public for the large salaries paid them. They prepare beautifully written articles with statistics (?) of the amazing results they obtain by medical research (torturing animals) and tell the public the marvelous things they are doing for the people. To read some of these reports one would believe disease was almost eliminated, but in other reports we read contradictory statements telling of the terrible battle they have against disease.

Thousands and thousands of animals and many human beings have been experimented on for cancer and what have they done to lessen this disease? It is steadily on the increase.

The anti-vivisection movement stands parallel with the labor movement in its infancy. A handful of people realized the way the working man was oppressed, cruelly treated, his very blood exploited to help fill the coffers of the capitalist whose home of plenty was overflowing, but who demanded more and more, no matter what suffering his greed entailed, even resorting to using the life-blood of little children.

Such a condition exists at the present time in the realms of Medical Research. The experimenters, who are mostly representatives of one

of the largest medical trusts in the United States, are exploiting the sick, the poor, the helpless and defenseless to gain notoriety and profits for themselves and to hoodwink the public into the belief that great benefits for the amelioration of human suffering are being derived from their nefarious work, viz., the torturing of defenseless animals by cutting, tearing, probing, crushing, starving, burning, etc., etc., and by the heartless experiments on helpless poor men and women and little babies in public hospitals. Statistics are in existence which tell of unbelievable experiments practiced on the unfortunate sick poor, and helpless babies.

How would you like your daughter inoculated with the germs of the most loathsome disease, your baby inoculated with consumption germs, your son inoculated with scarlet fever or poisonous pus, and you, if you are a woman, have cancer grafted into your breast? All of these things have been done and will still continue to be done and will multiply and multiply unless laws are passed to prohibit the practice.

How would you like your pet dog put in a machine or strapped to a table so he could not move, and have his body cut and torn and his quivering nerves worked on? There are no words to express the agony he endures. The experimenters will tell you that all animals are anaesthetized until completely unconscious of pain, operated upon and allowed to die while still unconscious. All this is utterly and purposely false.

The English language can never convey in words the horrors that are being perpetrated in medical colleges, where research work, etc., goes on. If every citizen would think on this subject and learn the truth about what is being done behind these "closed doors" they would revolt against the heartless torture practiced.

The recent expose in the traffic of stolen pet dogs, sold to the Affiliated Colleges for vivisection purposes, has opened the eyes of some people to the existence of these torture chambers.

What is gained by all of this cruelty?

Prof. Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S., M.D., LL.D. (the eminent surgeon who twice refused a Baronetcy), said "Such experiments (vivisection) never have succeeded and never can, and they

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have, as in the case of Koch, Pasteur and Lister, not only hindered true progress, but have covered our profession with ridicule."

What is the moral status of the vivisectionist? The late Dr. Henry Biglow, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, emeritus professor of surgery in Harvard University, said, "The more eminent the vivisectionist, the more indifferent he usually is to inflicting pain. There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."

That our cause has been championed by many great minds, is apparent by the long list of eminent men and women who have expressed their opinions by denouncing it. A few of them are: Mark Twain, Henry Ward Beecher, Bismarck, Anna Besant, Rev. Phillip Brooks, Robert Browning, Luther Burbank, Thos. Carlyle, Bishop Thos. H. Clark, de Quincy, Chas. Dickens, Bishop of Durham, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, W. D. Howell, Victor Hugo, Elbert Hubbard, Father Ignatius, Robert Ingersoll, Sir Henry Irving, Prof. E. J. James, Jerome K. Jerome, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Bishop of Manchester, Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, George Bernard Shaw, Tolstoi, Richard Wagner, Voltaire, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and hundreds of others. Each and every one denounces the practice of vivisection. We would like to quote the late Cardinal Manning (Vice-President Anti-Vivisection Society): "I take the first opportunity that has been afforded to me to renew publicly my firm determination so long as life is granted me, to assist in putting an end to that which I believe to be a detestable practice without scientific results and immoral in itself. I believe the time has come, and I only wish we had the power legally to prohibit altogether the practice of vivisection. Nothing can justify, no claim of science, no conjectural result, no hope for discovery, such horrors as these. Also it must be remembered that whereas these torments, refined and indescribable, are certain, the result is altogether conjectural—everything about the result is uncertain, but the certain infraction of the first laws of mercy and humanity."

We sincerely hope your paper, the "Labor Clarion," a paper which represents the people, who are fighting for their rights, will not be used as a means of publication for the newly-organized society known as the "California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research," and which was formed almost immediately after the San Francisco Anti-Vivisection Society was organized last April.

California has two anti-vivisection societies, one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco.

We appeal to every working man and woman, for we are fighting the same fight as they. We are struggling to help our oppressed brothers and sisters, be they human or animals, from the tyranny of the medical octopi who do not hesitate one moment to cut, tear, burn, infect and torture the helpless just for their own gratification and profit, which they present to the public under the guise of benefits to mankind—we only ask justice.

We realize the great task ahead of us, and the enormous obstacles to overcome, influence, capital, etc., which our opponents possess. The anti-vivisectionists here represent a body of earnest workers, but we know our cause is just, for it is to help the defenseless.

Our official address is 2036 Steiner Street, San Francisco, and further information on the subject will be gladly given to interested friends.

Sincerely yours,

SAN FRANCISCO ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

By S. E. Manchester, Vice-President.

Certain things never grow in but one soil, and happiness is one of them.

# Labor's Slogan

*"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile, and whenever opportunity affords secure the election of honest, earnest trade unionists, with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession."*

## Simple Problems in Figures

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$5 + 2 = 7$$

$$8 - 4 = 4$$

*These examples are easy of solution, for the numerals have fixed values and always convey to the mind a definite quantity. They are simple problems.*

## Simple Problems in Facts

### PROBLEM No. 1

When Standard Oil Co. was found guilty of violation of Sherman Anti-Trust law by the Federal Courts, the United States Supreme Court read the "rule of reason" into the law and the oil company went scot-free.

When the Supreme Court had before it the Danbury Hatters' case in 1914, the decision rendered by the court under the same law resulted in taking from over one hundred workmen their homes and savings bank accounts, leaving them penniless in their old age. Mr. Hughes concurred in this decision.

Apply "Simple Problems in Figures" in working out.

### PROBLEM No. 2

As governor of New York, Mr. Hughes vetoed Assembly Bill No. 466 providing for a full crew on freight trains of more than twenty cars. He also vetoed Senate Bill No. 1172 to "prohibit employment of non-residents of the state as armed strike-breakers by railroads and other corporations."

As candidate for President Mr. Hughes assails the action of Congress in declaring for the eight-hour day in the operation of the transportation lines of the country, and asserted in his Milwaukee, Wis., address that "all legislation passed during the past four years should be wiped off the books for the good of the country."

Apply "Simple Problems in Figures" in solving.

### PROBLEM No. 3

"Under wise leadership, with statesmanlike guidance, with a sincere intention to promote the benefit of the community and to secure honorable progress, the mission of the labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard."—Governor Hughes.

As befitting the lofty sentiments above expressed, the record of the Governor shows that he vetoed, in 1910, Assembly Bill No. 1296, which raised the pay of axe men and laborers on state highway and canal construction from \$2.00 a day to \$65.00 per month.

Apply "Simple Problems in Figures" as above.

**"By Their Records Ye Shall Know Them"**



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,  
As useless if it goes as if it stands.

—Cowper.

A straw ballot taken by a newspaper in New York, in which nearly 10,000 votes were cast, gives Hughes a lead of 32. The canvass shows that Hughes is overwhelmingly the choice of Wall Street and the financial interests, while among wage earners Wilson is a five to one favorite.

Roosevelt criticises President Wilson for the passage of the eight-hour law for railway trainmen. He says that what the men wanted was increased pay rather than shorter hours and that that is what the law really gives them. If such an argument is made honestly, then he objects to the men receiving more pay.

Frederick J. Koster, president of the Chamber of Commuters, seems to have changed his tune. He is now shouting for law and order "in industrial disputes." In this respect there seems to be a lack of harmony between Koster and the instigator of the "open shop" campaign, Captain Robert Dollar, who announced himself in favor of sending a few ambulance loads of union men to the hospital.

Reports sent out from New York by the Associated Press to the effect that the Central Labor Council and union officials were going to call 700,000 union men out on strike were circulated to make the labor movement ridiculous in the eyes of a gullible public. The truth is the Central Council has no power whatever to call strikes, nor have trade union officials any such power. And if they possess it, it is not at all likely they would use it in any such absurd manner. Experienced labor men know that such tactics do not produce results. Only foolish I. W. W. barnstormers now advocate general strikes of all workers. Sensible men know better.

Mayor Rolph is afraid of the "hokey-pokey man" having the best chance of election under the preferential election system now proposed by the supervisors. The preferential system contemplates the balloting for first, second and third choice for each office. Unless one of the candidates has a clear majority of the votes it is evident that under some conditions the "third choice" may get home with the bacon. This is a fine system for maneuvering with nominations. Only the higher classes of politicians, such as the great corporations, are adept at that game. Hence, we do not fear being very much in the wrong when we say that the new system is a better game of blind man's buff in elections than the majority or plurality systems.

## -:- To Investigate Cafes -:-

That bon-ton cafes in the city have been so conducted as to permit all sorts of infractions of the law has been alleged by those interested in the preservation of the morality of the municipality, and that these cafes are dregs that drag down the youth of San Francisco has also been charged on numerous occasions. That some of them are so conducted as to be very hurtful to the city and its morals seems to be quite generally believed, and that something should be done to clean out such festering sores in our city's life is the opinion of many citizens.

In accordance with this idea, the following resolution was introduced at the session of the Board of Supervisors, held last Monday afternoon:

"Whereas, Order No. 2696, approved October 3, 1893, relating to the regulation of the sale of liquor in bar rooms, saloons, restaurants and hotels is being violated by certain cafes and hotels in San Francisco; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, in regular session assembled, this 2nd day of October, 1916, that the Chief of Police be, and he is hereby requested, to make an immediate investigation and report as to 'side rooms, back rooms, upper rooms, and other apartments in the same or any adjoining building connected by use with such cafes, bar rooms or saloons'; and also, as to private or separate entrances to said places for a 'particular class of customers'; and also, as to the height of booths and alcoves now in use in said establishments, and whether or not hotels coming within the provisions of said order are serving liquors to only bona fide guests in their hotels, and that the Chief of Police make a report in writing within 30 days hereof to the Clerk of this Board."

The resolution was referred to the Police Committee of the Board, as was also a draft of an ordinance designed to prohibit dancing in resorts of the district in which these places are located.

It is charged that many of these cafes and restaurants that sell intoxicating liquors in private rooms and screened boxes also knowingly permit gross immorality, assignation and vice to flourish in their establishments under the guise of respectability. That some of these places have no other excuse for existence than the conveniences they furnish to moral lepers to ply their trade has long been known to those who have investigated the subject.

While the owners of these deadfalls are harvesting profits from the patronage bestowed upon them by the vicious elements of society and their victims, they are also contaminating everything with which they come in contact, and we can not allow the vicious practices permitted in these places to continue gnawing at the very heart of our institutions merely to satisfy the greed of these panderers and the indecency of their patrons.

The proper authorities of the city must see to it that a halt is called upon the debaucheries of the riff-raff who find in these places an opportunity to practice their infamies. The decent people of San Francisco are aroused and will see to it that their representatives whose duty it is to alter this condition of affairs do so.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Investigations made by the Forest Service of the wooden piling in wharves about San Francisco Bay have disclosed the fact that the damage done this season by the destructive pile borer, teredo, is apparently much less than usual.

Square-man talk will not get you anything unless you practice what you preach. Be consistent or shut up. We already have altogether too much hypocrisy in the labor movement. Either be a union man and follow union principles or admit you are a fraud, because your neighbors know just what you are. You do not fool them.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the Minnesota rate cases, Justice Hughes writing the decision, claimed that the railroads cannot be deprived of the present value of real estate "not the original cost" without due process of law. If this decision stands a national debt of around ten billion dollars, with an annual interest charge of five hundred million dollars, or about twenty-five dollars per family of our present population, will be fastened upon the country forever.

The first passenger train run between San Francisco and Los Angeles was the "Express," leaving Oakland Pier at 4:00 p. m., September 5, 1876. It arrived at Los Angeles at 2:30 p. m. the next day. It is interesting to know that the "Owl" covers the same route today in 14¾ hours, whereas the old "Express" took 22½ hours. The development of the State during the last four decades is eloquently attested by the fact that seven Southern Pacific trains are operated every day each way between San Francisco and Los Angeles, while one each way was sufficient for the State's needs in 1876.

The principle of arbitration is not anything more than an expedient. It is either proposed or rejected by the same interests according to their ideas as to how they may eventually win or lose by resorting to it. Thus we saw the Restaurant Keepers' Association like the Interborough Company of New York rejecting arbitration because they felt that they might lose, while the railroad companies threatened with a nation-wide strike favored arbitration because they imagined they would gain something by it, wherefore they stuck to it even when threatened by President Wilson with the enactment of a compulsory eight-hour law. There is nothing fundamental about arbitration, it is simply an expediency to be used when worse results are feared by either or both sides.

The citizens of San Francisco must beware of the gifts of the social reformers who are perpetually seeking to purify elections, secure public economy, and defeat the criminal classes by new methods of elections, taxation, and other institutions still fairly within the grasp and control of the common people. If we really think hard, we must acknowledge that for every law in the interest of the common people proposed by the initiative there are 99 measures introduced to lay still further burdens upon the poor and to put capital more firmly in the saddle. Last year California succeeded in defeating an initiative measure to establish a property qualification for voting, this year the voters of the State of Washington are battling to save themselves from the same absurdity. So it is everywhere.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"When you're whipped," said Mr. Dolan, "you ought to say you've had enough."

"If I've the strength left to say I've had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "I'm not whipped yet."—Washington "Star."

"I tell you," said Pat, "the ould fri'nds are the best, after all, and, what's more, I can prove it."

"How are you going to prove it?"

"Where will you find a new fri'nd that has shtud by ye as long as the ould ones have?"—"Answers."

"You are not compounding that prescription as I would," remarked the stranger who had dropped in. "Dump in a little of this and a pinch of that."

"What do you mean? Are you a druggist?"

"Nope."

"Then what do you mean by telling me how to run my business?"

"Oh, I'm the manager of the ball team. I notice you in the bleachers occasionally handing me unsolicited advice."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

An Irish laborer working on the roof of a building was too nervous to come down. Pausing at the top of the ladder for a while, Pat saw the foreman watching him. "Come down," said he to Pat. "I'm afraid, sir," replied Pat. "Come down the same way as you went up," addressed the foreman. "No fear," retorted Pat. "I went up head first; I'm not coming down that way."

"Spell ferment and give its meaning," said the teacher.

"F-e-r-m-e-n-t, to work," responded the small boy.

"Now use the word in a sentence, so that I may be sure that you understand its meaning," said the teacher.

"In summer I would rather stay outdoors and play than to ferment in the house," was the amazing reply.

An aged negro was crossing-tender at a spot where an express train made quick work of a buggy and its occupants. Naturally he was the chief witness, and the entire case hinged upon the energy with which he had displayed his warning signal.

A gruelling cross-examination left Rastus unshaken in his story: The night was dark, and he had waved his lantern frantically, but the driver of the carriage paid no attention to it.

Later, the division superintendent called the flagman to his office to compliment him on the steadfastness with which he stuck to his story.

"You did wonderfully, Rastus," he said. "I was afraid at first you might waver in your testimony."

"Nossir, nossir," Rastus exclaimed, "but I done feared ev'ry minute that 'ere durn lawyer was gwine to ask me if mah lantern was lit."

"What's the difference," inquired the landlady, "between a turkey dinner and a mess of stewed prunes?"

"I don't know," said the solemn boarder.

"In that case," she continued, "I might as well save money and serve prunes."

"Lillian," said mother severely, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry this morning, and now there is only one. How does this happen?"

"I don't know," replied Lillian regretfully. "It must have been so dark I didn't see the other piece."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### FOR THOSE WHO FAIL.

"All honor to him who shall win the prize."

The world has cried for a thousand years.  
But to him who tries, and who fails and dies,  
I give great honor and glory and tears.

Give glory and honor and pitiful tears  
To all who fail in their deeds sublime.  
Their ghosts are many in the van of years;  
They were born with Time in advance of Time

Oh, great is the hero who wins a name,  
But greater many and many a time,  
Some pale faced fellow who dies in shame,  
And lets God finish the thought sublime.

And great is the man with a sword undrawn,  
And good is the man who refrains from wine;  
But the man who fails and yet still fights on,  
Lo! he is the twin-born brother of mine.

—Joaquin Miller.

### TWO-PLATOON FAVORED.

Upon recommendation of its organizing committee the Labor Council last Friday night unanimously endorsed the two-platoon system for the fire department. The report indicated that the system could be established without either weakening the service or increasing expenses of the department, because of the motorizing of equipment.

Every delegate who spoke on the question said he could see no reason why firemen should be compelled to be on duty twenty-four hours per day.

### WALSH COMMENDED.

A recent editorial of the New York "Sun" pays an eloquent testimonial to the intellectual sincerity and personal disinterestedness of Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, and Chairman of the late United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

\* The importance and value of the work of the Commission and of the succeeding Committee, as estimated by the "Sun," is reflected in the editorial.

The "Sun" fights consistently the program of industrial justice to labor which the Commission on Industrial Relations recommended in the Walsh, or Manly, report. Its tribute to Mr. Walsh, whom it opposes, and to a program which it fears is all the more convincing.

The editorial, printed in the morning edition of the "Sun" of September 13th, follows:

"The 'Sun' is convinced by its inquiries that Francis Patrick Walsh, of Kansas City, recently the chairman of Mr. Wilson's Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, is actuated neither by improper ambition to become the political leader of labor nor by greed of money. We believe that many of his notions are mistaken and his efforts unfortunate, and we shall continue to differ with these ideas and deplore these activities while giving him credit for intellectual sincerity and detachment from pecuniary considerations.

"It has even come to our knowledge that instead of being the beneficiary of labor agitation or promotion, as so many of the leaders of 'labor' notoriously are, Mr. Walsh has put his hand pretty deep into his own pocket for the benefit of the cause in which he has been active. This at least is a valid certificate of his personal disinterestedness.

"We state this creditable fact of our own motion and in simple fairness to Mr. Walsh. We are glad to learn it and glad to publish it, and we believe that the readers of the 'Sun' will be glad to know it."



**UNION ENTERPRISE.**

Fellow unionists, are you doing justice to a union enterprise, are you doing just your little bit to show the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco that a union enterprise can prosper in San Francisco? Have you patronized the Cafe Republic this week? You are welcome. Luncheon 40 cents; Sunday dinner, with wine, \$1.00. Come, if only for a call. Beer 10c. A man must eat.

**STILL UNFAIR.**

To Members and Friends of Organized Labor.  
Greeting: We take liberty to advise you that the Julius S. Godeau Undertaking Establishment,

**SWISS****WATCHMAKERS**

For \$1.00 we clean any kind of watch  
Guarantee correct time for 2 years

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, WEDDING RINGS**

\$2.00 Alaska Silver, 7 Jewel, Dustproof  
Workmen's Watches -- Agents for  
Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton Watches  
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair

**STEFFEN BROS.**

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Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth  
corner Sycamore Avenue  
SAN FRANCISCO

NOTE—Out of special respect to  
Union Labor we will give 15% dis-  
count on merchandise to any one  
bringing this "Ad" and showing their  
Union Card.



Why worry over the safety of your valuable papers?  
Rent a box in our Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vaults  
at a cost of about One Cent a Day.

**THE MISSION BANK**

16th Street and Julian Avenue  
VAULTS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

41 Van Ness avenue, is still unfair to organized labor. The San Francisco Labor Council has levied a boycott on this concern at the request of the Chauffeurs' Union, which thus far has been unsuccessful in prevailing upon this employer to pay the wages demanded by the union.

Kindly do not patronize the Julius S. Godeau Undertaking establishment, and do not be misled by any statement made by Mr. Godeau, but keep up your determination to refuse him your patronage until he pays the same wages to his employees as other employers in this line of business.

Thanking you for your assistance and in the hope that you will give this matter fullest publicity among your members, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,  
By DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**HOW ITS VALUE INCREASES.**

Aladdin with his wonderful lamp was a piker at creating wealth compared with the United States Steel corporation. In the sixteen years since its incorporation, the big steel combine has created \$665,000,000 out of nothing more than the power exercised by a virtual monopoly.

When the corporation was formed it was established by Wall Street statisticians that total assets were \$732,612,000. On that reckoning, not only was all of the \$508,202,000 of common stock water, but \$142,405,000 of the preferred as well.

All of this fictitious wealth has been transformed into real cash, in which users of iron and steel will be forced to pay tribute forever.

Wall Street responded to Maine election returns by sending this stock to a new high record of 105 3-8. Four years after the company began business its common stock sold at 83-8.

In 1904, when steel was at its lowest point, the total common stock, par value \$508,302,000, was appraised by the stock market as being worth just \$42,544,000. At the price today this same issue was rated at over \$550,000,000.

**GROCERY CLERKS OUT.**

Twelve hundred grocery clerks employed in Brooklyn establishments are on a strike for better hours and working conditions. President E. E. Baker, of the Retail Grocery Clerks' International Protective Association, is in the city and is aiding the strikers.

A man has to be some financier to buy experience without paying cash for it.

**New Fillmore Theatre**

Fillmore Street, Bet. Eddy and Ellis Streets

Friday and Saturday  
Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature  
ANITA STEWART

In the Intense Drama  
"THE DARING OF DIANA"

Teeming with the throb and thrill of newspaper life reflecting the "voice of the press" full of color and action, "The Daring of Diana" is a full-purposed play carrying a vital thought portrayed by captivating Anita Stewart.

BURTON HOLMES TRAVEL PICTURES  
will take you "CLIMBING THE AUSTRIAN ALPS."

Broadway Star Comedy

Beginning Sunday, October 8th—3 Days

Paramount Picture  
Daniel Frohman Presents  
PAULINE FREDERICK

In Clyde Fitch's Greatest Dramatic Triumph  
"THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"

Latest Hearst International News and a Comedy

Continuous Performance from 12 o'clock  
noon until 11 p. m.

Coming Next Week—MARGUERITE CLARK  
in "LITTLE LADY EILEEN."

**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE**

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE  
For Sale at All Grocers

**Union Hats**  
**THAT'S ALL**

"YOU KNOW ME"

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**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS  
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**MILWAUKEE BREWERY**  
OF SAN FRANCISCO

**Golden State**  
**BEER**

NET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES  
BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

**Men! Your New Suit**  
**Should Be of "Oregon Cassimere"**

AND YOU NEEDN'T PAY MORE THAN **\$10.00** FOR IT, EITHER.  
—ALL STYLES.

From the point of wear, workmanship, and material, these suits of "Oregon Cassimere" are equal to many garments sold for as much as \$15.00. We do not limit you to one style, either, for we have all the latest novelties, including pinch-backs, English, semi-English and other popular models.

**OVERCOATS for \$10.**

They're made of good weight materials in all the colorings and styles that are wanted for this season. Some have set-in sleeves and velvet collars.





**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

Chauncey Olcott, the tenor who warbles "Ireland, A Little Bit of Heaven" in a way as to make a Dutchman long for the shores of the Emerald Isle. But it takes little Marguerite Clark's clever interpretation of the quaint Irish lassie in "Little Lady Eileen," a Paramount screen production showing at the New Mission Theatre Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, to add the finishing touches to a bit of realistic poetry recognized as par-excellence the world over. The double program on Wednesday and Thursday is becoming almost a weekly occurrence and has met with all due enthusiasm by the Missionites, which will undoubtedly encourage the management to continue same during the long winter months. This week's program will consist of two especially good screen productions, viz: C. Aubrey Smith and Eleanor Woodruff in W. J. Locke's famous novel "Jaffrey," which has been run in story form in the San Francisco "Call-Post," and the vivacious screen favorite, Vivian Martin, in the Paramount picture "The Stronger Love."

"Saving The Family Name," a romance of stage life coupled with a great sociological problem of today will be the feature attraction on Friday and Saturday. The cast will contain Phillips Smalley and Mary MacLaren, who will be remembered for her wonderful work in "Shoes."

**THE UNION LABEL.**

"Spend your dollars for union-made merchandise only" is a first-class watchword for all organized labor. We believe that it is only just and proper that everyone should spend their hard-earned money where they get the best returns for it—and sentiment is not a solid foundation on which to build a thriving business. We have in our midst many firms who are doing a splendid work in showing what can be done in producing such values bearing the union label—that it is to the advantage of the public when they are made aware where these firms are located. One such firm is Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, opposite Seventh street; they manufacture shirts and underwear and sell direct in their own stores from factory to wearer. As there is no jobber in between it stands to reason that this concern is in a position to sell union-made shirts at a lower price than non-union makes are sold elsewhere. If a man wants value—go to Eagleson's.

**IOWA FIREMEN ORGANIZING.**

President Strief, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, is now busily engaged in organizing the various city firemen of the State. Sioux City was the first city to fall into line. Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge and Marshalltown are now ready to follow the lead and just as soon as President Strief can complete the necessary preliminary work each of these cities will have a charter and be prepared to probably send delegates to the International Union that is now under consideration.

**REFUSED TO CLUB STRIKERS.**

"If the employers want me to protect them by clubbing the striking machinists into submission, they will be disappointed," said Sheriff Melms, of Milwaukee, after riot notices had been served on him by the Beaver Manufacturing Company as a corporation and by sixteen officers and employees. "The machinists' strike has been as quiet as a strike could be, and at no time have I been unable to cope with the situation. The action of the employers makes the county liable for any damage caused by rioting.

"My deputies have reported that in a conversation between two of the company's special detectives, one of them said, 'I think the thing to do with these men (the pickets) is to crack their heads open.'"

## The Proper Setting of Music to Motion Pictures a Fine Art

The Majestic and Grand Theatres in the Mission District are the only Moving Picture Theatres engaging Union Orchestra Musicians in the above district.

Patronize the Theatre that Employs  
**ORGANIZED UNION MUSICIANS**

## Organized Labor Repudiates **PROHIBITION**

and will

**Vote Against Amendments  
Nos. 1 and 2**

**BECAUSE:**

- Prohibition would take from 293,000 Californians their means of livelihood.
- Prohibition makes no provision of other employment for the workers it would render idle.
- Prohibition would consequently increase the present unemployed.
- Prohibition would thereby reduce wages by increasing the competition of the unemployed with the employed.
- Prohibition would disrupt and destroy several of the strongest unions of organized labor.
- Prohibition would therefore reduce organized labor's trained fighting force.
- Prohibition attempts to divert labor from the real issue of the class struggle, thus impairing labor's solidarity and power.
- Prohibition would not solve the labor problem, but would leave the wage system intact and intensified.
- Prohibition, in theory and practice, leaves the fundamental cause of the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages unexplained and unremoved.

**UNITED CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES**  
310 Humboldt Bank Bldg.  
San Francisco, Cal.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 29, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Murphy.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Carpenters No. 483—D. H. Ryan, Kenneth McLeod, F. C. Evans, T. E. Zant. Boiler Makers No. 6—H. Oakes, J. McPhillips, Richard Caverly, A. J. Gallaway, J. Hannigan, and Bro. Wolf. Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers—W. Petty, vice John Lynch. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From White Rats Actors' Union, thanking Council for its courtesy tendered the representative, Bro. Barry Connors, of said organization. From Mr. Conrad Zeiss, manager of the New Oyster Loaf Cafe, stating it had opened under strictly union conditions. From Salesmen of Bakery Goods, and Post Office Clerks, inclosing donations for Culinary Workers on strike. From the Department of Labor, acknowledging receipt of telegram relative to the immigration service and the charges made by the Chamber of Commerce. From Supervisor E. L. Nolan, acknowledging receipt of communication relative to the proposed charter amendment to provide an ordinance for the issuing of permits by boards or commissions for the enforcement of police and sanitary regulations, and stating that organized labor will always receive his support.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on Glynn's saloon, Fourth and Mission streets. Appeal for financial assistance from Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 88. Appeal for financial assistance from Cigar Makers No. 22, Detroit, Mich. Riggers and Stevedores, requesting moral and financial assistance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From W. K. Billings, relative to the jury system now existing in this city.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, requesting that E. Richard Shipp, chairman of its education committee, be given an opportunity to address the Council. Moved that he be invited to address the Council next Friday evening; carried. From John A. O'Connell, Secretary, requesting a leave of absence to attend convention of the Trades Union Liberty League.

**Resolutions**—From Pile Drivers' Union, introducing resolutions relative to the conditions prevailing on the Hetch-Hetchy job, and requesting for an investigation of same. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Reardon requesting Council to go on record in favor of the Aquarium to be located in Golden Gate Park, near the Esplanade, where it will be the greatest benefit to all the people. On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

**Reports of Unions**—Moving Picture Operators—Donated \$25 to the Culinary Workers. Chauffeurs—Have levied assessment for Culinary Workers. Web Pressmen—Have levied assessment. Jitney Bus Operators—Have secured 1100 signatures for petition to keep jitneys on Market street. Grocery Clerks—Requested trade unionists to refrain from patronizing stores that keep open on Sundays. Cigar Makers—Requested a demand for label; Bull Durham tobacco unfair. Riggers and Stevedores—Lumber situation unchanged; men still out. Culinary Workers—Situation good; Star Lunch House on East street fair; Republic, Edelweis and Oyster Loaf O. K.

**Executive Committee**—Acting on the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on Mingst Bros., the matter was laid over for two weeks. The request of Laundry Wagon Drivers'

Union was laid over for two weeks. Report of committee concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that the Council go on record as being in favor of the two platoon system. Concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee considered the request of Teamsters' Union to enter protest against the extension of existing switching permit at the crossing of Fourth and Bluxome streets, and recommends that the Council comply with said request and send copy of the following resolutions to the Board of Supervisors:

Whereas, The representative of the Teamsters' Union has requested consideration of the attempt to extend present switching permits; and

Whereas, From the information before the Committee there appears no good reason for changing the present condition at the crossing of Fourth and Bluxome streets so as to permit daylight switching of railroad cars at said crossing; and

Whereas, It is apparent that there would be increased danger to public safety and unnecessary interference with the heavy daylight traffic at said point to permit daylight switching of railroad cars; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby respectfully enters protest to the Honorable Board of Supervisors against the granting of daylight switching privileges at said crossing.

Report of committee concurred in. Moved that we suspend the balance of reports for the evening; carried.

**New Business**—Moved that Law and Legislative Committee investigate the proposed ordinance relative to goods sent on approval; lost.

Moved to go into executive session; carried.

Moved to instruct the officers of the Council to procure ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and place it in the hands of the Culinary Workers on Wednesday; carried. Moved that Vice-President Brouillet and Delegate Gallagher be empowered to procure the money; carried. Resolutions were adopted instructing the officers to submit an ordinance and pledge our support to and indorse said ordinance or regulation that will prevent dancing in cafes and restaurants, and the sale of liquors in private rooms or screened boxes. On motion the resolutions were adopted and Delegate Brouillet instructed to present same to Board of Supervisors:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce and the Restaurant Men's Association of San Francisco have declared for "Law and Order," with which program we heartily concur, and

Whereas, Numerous cafes and restaurants in San Francisco knowingly permit gross immorality, assignation and vice to flourish in their establishments under the guise of respectability, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in executive session assembled, this 29th day of September, 1916, that we hereby instruct the officers of this Council to submit an ordinance and pledge our support to and indorse said ordinance or regulation that will prevent dancing in cafes and restaurants and the sale of intoxicating liquors in private rooms or screened boxes, and that immediate steps be taken for the appearance of a committee before the Board of Police Commissioners for the purpose of having all dancing permits granted by them to cafes revoked.

Endorsed September 29, 1916.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$1,300.77.

**Expenses**—Total expenses, \$2,887.

Adjourned at 12:40 a. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

It is within the power of every man to be his own worst enemy or best friend.

## NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Oct. 8th

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

Irresistible  
MARGUERITE CLARK  
In the Paramount Photo-Romance  
"LITTLE LADY EILEEN"

Wednesday and Thursday

Double Feature Program  
"JAFFERY"  
C. AUBREY SMITH, ELEANOR WOODRUFF  
and  
VIVIAN MARTIN  
In Another Paramount  
"THE STRONGER LOVE"

Friday and Saturday

MARY MacLAREN and PHILLIPS SMALLEY  
in  
"SAVING THE FAMILY NAME"

Note—With each of the above programs other attractions will be shown.

All Seats 10c

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

1091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

San Francisco

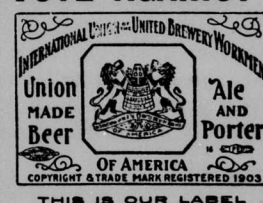
## S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for  
MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and shield labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

## CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**IMMIGRATION SERVICE.**

The following letter has been forwarded to President Wilson by the Labor Council:

"San Francisco, September 19, 1916.

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: In explanation of telegram previously sent you expressing the Council's confidence in the integrity of the immigration officials of this port, I respectfully submit to you the following:

"A committee of the San Francisco Labor Council visited the immigration station at Angel Island on the 14th day of September for the purpose of learning the conditions existing there in relation to the manner in which the Chinese Exclusion act was being enforced, the attention of the committee having been drawn to accusations by the Chamber of Commerce, appearing in daily papers of that date.

"The committee, after investigation, is fully satisfied that the statements attributed to the Chamber of Commerce, as published, are ridiculous and untrue. Specific cases were presented to the committee, which cases had been mentioned in the 'Chronicle' of August 26, 1916, as emanating from the secretary to Consul General Suu that the Immigration Service was responsible for unnecessary delay and annoyance. Our committee found that in each instance the representations were untrue and exaggerated. Committee finds further that during the incumbency of the present commissioner the Chinese Consul General has never appeared before him or communicated with him in any manner, protesting unfairness or improper treatment of any Chinese person in whom he might be interested. The consuls located in San Francisco, of practically all countries, have either called in person or taken up by correspondence matters pertaining to the citizens or subjects of the countries they represent and said consuls have always been fully satisfied in their dealings and in the courtesies extended them. We are at a loss to understand the hostile attitude of the Chamber of Commerce at this time, when seemingly on a visit of the committee representing that body last March they were convinced that the complaint of the Chinese Consul to them was not justified, and so expressed themselves in the public press.

"It is the general belief of the committee that the Chamber of Commerce, rather than being in favor of law and order, as they endeavor to have the general public believe, are very much, in this instance, opposed to the enforcement of the law, and the committee is thoroughly convinced that any alien who can meet the requirements of the law would have no trouble in getting immediate consideration and quick disposition of his application for admission to the United States.

"The Chinese Consul stated that he did not blame any individual for the delay in the landing of immigrants, but was of the opinion that the Chinese Exclusion law is too rigid.

"The committee expressed absolute confidence in the integrity and ability of the officials at Angel Island.

"The report as above was unanimously concurred in by the Council.

"Respectfully yours,

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,

"By John A. O'Connell,

"Secretary."

**NEW BOILER MAKERS' UNION.**

International Vice-President Ryan of the Boiler Makers has just completed a new union in Geneva, N. Y., which will include all the men engaged in making boilers as well as their helpers. Mr. Ryan is credited with reporting that the International has been making rapid progress recently, 23 new unions being organized and reorganized.

**ANENT BOMB THREATS.**

By L. D. Harding.

This bomb-threat stuff that the newspapers have had the indecency to release on the day it was known Billings' attorney was to move for a new trial, is decidedly too "raw" to get by.

It is alleged to come from the police department, with the explanation that it was not given out before lest the case of Billings be prejudiced. If this is true, what was the difficulty in holding these letters one more day? As a matter of fact, the alleged communication from "The Gang" to D. F. de Pue, an employee of the S. P. Co., was given out to the papers and printed long ago, without, however, giving de Pue's name. One reactionary newspaper organ indiscreetly lets the cat out of the bag by stating that de Pue's evidence having been reserved for the Mooney trial, "De Pue's connection with the case was never made public by the police, and the fact that a letter was sent him showed how closely 'The Gang' kept tab on the case." Who did know that de Pue was going to testify—and who, obviously, wrote that letter? I am reminded of a speech that Senator John D. Works, of Los Angeles, delivered at the time the Mexican libertarian, De Lara, was imprisoned on an absurd charge (being released within a few days). Mr. Works, in the course of a vigorous denunciation of De Lara's arrest, said: "I have come to the conclusion that these detective agencies are a great menace to our free institutions. If they were done away with, our troubles would be cut in half."

These stupid and violent letters, claimed to have been sent out in behalf of Billings (sic!) all sound alike. How many idiotic friends is Billings supposed to have had?

The head of the "bomb bureau," Captain Matheson, is quoted as saying, in connection with the withholding of some of these letters until the day that Billings was to have been sentenced: "If the public knew the pressure that has been brought on the witnesses, there would have been a lynching bee."

Well, the public now knows of the alleged letters; the trials have not all been held, and there is plenty of time, of course, for a lynching of these prisoners—one of whom, notwithstanding the verdict of a professional jury with a deaf foreman, has already been shown to the satisfaction of the bulk of our citizens, to be innocent. But these men are not going to be lynched. This is not Georgia. The "Call" of July 27th contained this statement: "They sat with us last night at the Auditorium, the brooding shades of the Vigilantes"; but the "Vigilantes" on that occasion were plentifully squelched by Mayor Rolph. We are not going to have any Leo Frank case out here. The people of this city are not of that caliber. What we shall have, undoubtedly, will be a number of perjured witnesses occupying Billings' place in the County Jail. The defense does not need to make any "bomb letter threats." It has plenty of legal ammunition.

**GOVERNMENT RAILROAD OPENED.**

The government's Alaskan railroad is now carrying coal from the famous Matanuska fields to tidewater at Anchorage, a distance of seventy-one miles.

The opening of these coal fields is regarded as a most important and valuable benefit to both Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. It means cheaper fuel for that general country, and it is confidently predicted that it will be followed by new industries and mining expansion.

Every great writer may be at once known by his guiding the mind far from himself, to the beauty which is not of his creation, and the knowledge which is past his finding out.—Ruskin,

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

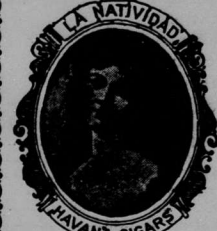
Cor.  
SIXTH and MARKET

Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

**Industrial Accident Commission**

UNDERWOOD BUILDING  
525 MARKET STREET

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**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets . . . . .	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits . . . . .	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	222,725.43
Number of Depositors . . . . .	98,062

**VOTE NO**

on Amendments 1 and 2 and save the jobs of thousands of union men in California.

WICHMAN, LUTGEN & CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



OCTOBER, 1916

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*Intertype Machines.
- \*Monotype Machines.
- \*Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (176) California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
- (62) Eureka Press Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (12) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) \*\*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) \*\*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
- (67) Marlow Printing Co.....975 Market
- (95) \*\*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) \*\*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
- (48) Monarch Printing Co.....166 Valencia
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) Perna Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (52) \*Peterson, N. C.....1886 Mission
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (26) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (35) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (33) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (83) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (187) Town Talk Press.....88 First
- (31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
- (172) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (33) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (28) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (86) West End Press.....2385 California
- (108) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (34) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Wildup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (225) Hogan & Stumm.....343 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malley, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Perna Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
- (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The California Press, E. H. and H. E. Fontecilla, proprietors, has moved into more commodious quarters, on the same floor, at 340 Sansome street. The force is quite elated over the change, as the new office is much better lighted and more conveniently arranged. The displacing of electric lights by God's sunshine is something that appeals to the average man as a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

At last Thursday night's meeting of the Typographical Union of Eureka it was decided to give a banquet Thursday evening in honor of the visiting printer delegates, who are at the convention. A committee of three, consisting of H. D. Zook and Russ Fay of the day force and a third member to be selected from the night force, was placed in charge of making the arrangements. In addition a donation of ten dollars was made to the convention fund.

### THE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

A review of the printing and publishing industry of the United States in the years 1914 and 1909 is given by the United States Bureau of Census in its summary of the results of the 1914 study of that industry. The five-year period showed increases in number of establishments and in the value of products.

According to the classification adopted, the industry is made up of three branches: (1) Establishments whose chief business is book and job printing; (2) establishments whose business is music printing; and (3) establishments engaged in printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, some of the first named doing job work also.

The number of establishments in this industry in 1914 aggregated 31,612, and the total value of their products amounted to \$810,508,111. These figures represent increases of 6.2 per cent, and 22.3 per cent, respectively, as compared with those for 1909—29,757 establishments, with products valued at \$662,591,959.

### UPHOLSTERERS PROGRESSING.

The Upholsterers' Union No. 134, whose membership comprises many of the most alert union workers in Philadelphia and vicinity, signed a contract with one of the largest stores.

By virtue of this agreement the union is recognized and every principle of the union shop prevails. The contract is for the annual period, terminating on September 1, 1917.

All department stores are now "signed up." So far as organized upholsterers are concerned, all department stores are now on an equitable basis.

By virtue of their contract the union upholsterers win an increase of from \$3 to \$7 a week in wages. Forty-seven shops, including the department stores, are now included in the contracts of the union upholsterers.

### PRICES UP 35 PER CENT.

In the last year the cost of living has increased approximately 35 per cent, according to the best figures obtainable by William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce. The advance, he explained, is not confined to the United States alone, but is world-wide, due, perhaps, to a thousand different things, but primarily the European war. There is slight prospect for a drop until the waste and excessive consumption of foodstuffs, as well as other materials, is stopped.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY  
**JAS. H. REILLY & CO.**  
**FUNERAL DIRECTORS**  
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141  
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service  
Member Typographical Union No. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple, R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 31 Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

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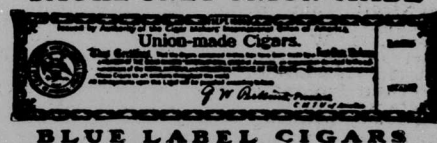
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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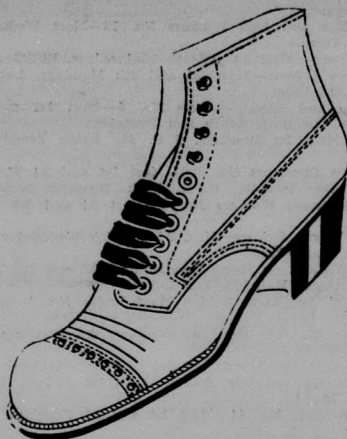
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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following San Francisco trade unionists passed away during the week just closed: James W. Bradshaw of the beer wagon drivers, William Brerlenfeld of the millmen, Julia F. Doran of the laundry workers, Robert Loing of the marine engineers, Harry L. Richards of the theatrical stage employees, John G. Kelly of the federal civil service employees and William Dean of the steam fitters.

Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, Thursday morning, October 12th, at 10 o'clock. Business of importance will be submitted. Members are also requested to register at once. Failure to do so will meet with a penalty. The operators have donated \$25 to the striking culinary workers, and will in future donate \$20 per week toward the defense fund used to offset the activities of the Chamber of Commerce. The last Movies' Ball was a great success, which enables the operators to care for their sick and distressed members. Two hundred dollars was paid in sick benefits last month. Don't fail to register.

At a meeting of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the proposed amendment to the city charter, No. 33, which provides for a twelve-hour day for firemen and a two-platoon system in the San Francisco Fire Department. The union expressed its belief that the proposed amendment was conducive to greater efficiency.

The newly elected officers of the Janitors' Union include C. E. Stevenson, president; W. Stewart, vice-president; Charles R. Stone, recording secretary; A. Loeb, financial secretary, and W. J. Spencer, treasurer.

William Church, who claims to be a guard employed by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was before Police Judge Fitzpatrick Monday morning on charges of attempted burglary and carrying concealed weapons. Church was found in the baggage room of the Seattle Hotel, 37 Sixth street, by Policeman Gorham, and when searched by the

officer, had a collection of pass-keys, a revolver and a knife. His case was continued.

At a largely attended meeting of the United Spanish War Veterans on last Monday evening Congressman John I. Nolan was elected an honorary member of Nelson A. Miles Camp No. 10, Department of California. This honor was conferred because of Congressional service rendered the veterans by Mr. Nolan.

A grand benefit ball for the striking culinary workers of this city will be given at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Valencia and Hermann streets, on next Saturday evening, October 7th. Following the refusal of the Restaurant Keepers' Association to accept reasonable terms of settlement, it is felt that the strike of the culinary unions is just beginning in earnest. Every union man and woman who dances or cares to watch dancing, should attend the dance next Saturday evening and help swell the fund for the purpose of maintaining the men out on strike. Tickets are 25 cents, and can be obtained at headquarters of striking unions.

A mass meeting of Alameda County citizens will be held in Oakland on next Sunday night. Robert Minor, war correspondent and artist is the principal speaker.

The Californian gets up at the alarm of a Connecticut clock; buttons his Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls; washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania basin; wipes his hands and face on a Rhode Island towel; sits up to a Grand Rapids table and eats Kansas City meat and Minneapolis flour with Idaho potatoes, cooked with Indiana lard, on a St. Louis stove burning Wyoming coal; puts a New York bridle on a Colorado broncho, fed with Iowa corn; plows a five-acre farm, covered by an Ohio mortgage, with a Chattanooga plow; when bedtime comes he reads a chapter from a Bible printed in Boston, says a prayer written in Jerusalem, crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey, only to be kept awake by California fleas. —The San Francisco "Star."

## HAD NOT BEEN READING.

One evening a short time ago, Dan Haggerty, President of the State Federation of Labor, and Charles Childs of the Laundry Workers' Union were standing in the assembly room of the Labor Temple looking out the window, when a heavy downpour of rain set in.

"Well, that looks like the flood," said Haggerty.

"Like what?" inquired Childs.

"Like the flood. You have read of the flood, and how the ark landed on Mount Ararat, haven't you?"

"No, sir," admitted Childs, "I haven't seen a newspaper for three days."

## ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a great new show. Frederick V. Bowers and his company will appear in a big scenic song revue. While he leads all the numbers, he has chosen a quartette of vocalists capable of doing justice to his compositions and with singing, dancing, scenery and lights, afford an entertainment distinctive among vaudeville offerings. "Honor Thy Children," which divides the headline honors, is a timely and brilliant satire. It is based on the advanced idea of the American youth, going a bit further than reality and taking it for granted that the heads of a twentieth century household are the children and not the parents. An excellent company, headed by William Lawrence, do justice to the different roles. Walter Brower, the jolly jester, will narrate in a manner which is exceedingly diverting a number of humorous stories. The Lunette Sisters, who are styled "The Whirlwind Geisha Girls," will present an aerial novelty, during which they make four distinct changes of costume. They do a ballet dance while suspended in the air by their teeth from an apparatus which is revolving with great velocity. Then they descend to earth and execute a very fascinating dance, returning to their aerial perches and concluding their act with a daring and sensational feat which they term "A Triple Revolve." Helene Davis is back in vaudeville and is offering a unique conception by A. Seymour Brown and Dan Dody called "Past and Present." The Morin Sisters give an excellent account of themselves in a variety of dances. Next week will be the last of Kajiyama, the ambidextrous writing marvel, and Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine, assisted by Kenneth Harlan and her company of classical dancers.

## GOVERNMENT SAVES \$1,000,000.

The superdreadnaught Arizona has just been completed at the New York Navy Yard. Navy Department officials are elated over the success which has marked the Arizona's construction by government workmen. Acting Secretary Roosevelt said the ship was not only finished on schedule time, but would save the government about \$1,000,000, as compared with lowest estimates of private concerns.

The navy yard employees work eight hours and are paid the prevailing union rate.

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